

church is compatible with the allegiance due to our adopted country. If we find that combinations for political action exist, composed of members of a church throwing their entire vote one way or the other, as the wishes, feelings, or interests, of those controlling it may dictate; and, further, if we find these combinations be, in instruments in the hands of demagogues, then, a strong reason is formed why longer residence should be required before the alien can be naturalized."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

DON'T FORGET

That the *National Era* will be sent to clubs of five or more, from the first week in April to the last in December, at the rate of \$1 a copy for each subscriber. Every subscriber is at liberty to constitute himself an agent for raising a club.

WE KEEP IT STANDING.

We keep standing the form of the first number of *Facts for the People*, so that we may supply subscribers from the start. We wish those who intend to take it, would make haste. Why cannot every subscriber who has received a specimen copy, order half a dozen, or more? Can he find anything in that line at once so good and so cheap?

UNDERSTAND IT.—A friend out in Iowa, sending us a club for the *Era*, says—"After I do all I can for the *Era*, I will see if I can do anything for *Facts for the People*."

That is the right way. First, the *Era*, then, *Facts*.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE *FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE* will be issued on the 1st of June.

"THE MINISTER'S DINER PARTY."—We are reminded by a correspondent that the "Minister's Diner Party," which lately appeared as an original contribution in the *Era*, was read by him when a boy. A literary friend, who read it before its appearance in our paper, remembered it of old. We had a dim recollection of it, but neglected to mention the fact at the time.

FAIR MEET TO REPENTANCE.—A subscriber in Livingston County, New York, says: "Having been zealously instrumental in elevating General Pierce to the station he now occupies, I am anxious to atone for my error in spreading *Facts for the People*, so as to mitigate the effect of his exaltation, so far as in my power." This is "bringing forth fruit meet for repentance."

TRUTH TECHNICALLY DECLARED.—"Let us," says a subscriber in Ohio, "strive to get Anti-Slavery once more on the main track, and not swerve off for fear of collision, for, freighted with *Humanity*, we have a right to the road, as an original party in the *Era*, was read by him when a boy. A literary friend, who read it before its appearance in our paper, remembered it of old. We had a dim recollection of it, but neglected to mention the fact at the time."

CONTRASTS IN CLIMATE.—A subscriber, writing from Pekin, Niagara County, New York, says:

"The ground this morning (May 8th) is covered with snow to the depth of three or four inches, and a storm of rain and snow, unusually severe for this season, is still going on."

Another subscriber, writing to us, February 11th, from the Willamette Valley, in Oregon, lying two or three degrees further north than Pekin, says:

"It is a beautiful and healthy country, great for grazing, can't be beat for wheat, oats, and all kinds of vegetables—cabbage, lettuce, and onions, grow here all winter—and strawberries in bloom while I am writing."

Who would freeze in Pekin in May, when he might eat strawberries and cream in Willamette in February?

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN NEW YORK. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held no public meeting this year, but a business meeting took place in the Society's rooms, Tuesday, the 9th.

The American Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday evening, in the Metropolitan Theatre, the principal speakers being Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, Theodore Parker, Miss Browne, &c. The range of discussion, as usual, was very comprehensive; the audience were thronged; and the most severe denunciations of the Union were applauded. Captain Rydner was on hand to protect the Constitution.

NO CHOLERA IN KANSAS.—The suspicion we have expressed in another column, that the rumor of cholera in Kansas was not to check the tide of Eastern emigration, is confirmed, we see, by a communication in the *New York Tribune*, from M. T. Conway, of Kansas, now in Baltimore, who does not hesitate to pronounce it utterly false.

"BELL SMITH ABROAD."

J. C. Derby, of New York, has at last issued in a handsome volume, beautifully printed, with spirited illustrations from Paris, the brilliant Letters of "BELL SMITH ABROAD," which our readers have been entertained with from time to time, within the last two years. We need not say one word to them of their merits. In freshness, piquancy, and delightful episodes, illustrative of foreign life and manners, they have rarely been equalled.

GOVERNOR GARDNER AND THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.

The *National Intelligencer* and the Southern Whig and Know-Nothing Press seem to have penetrated the character of Governor Gardner. Their praise of his unworldly independence and ability is most extravagant. Daniel Webster himself hardly ever received more high-sounding compliments. Nothing so manly, so loyal, so heroic, so grand, has been done since the time old John Adams defended, as counsel, the British soldiers. In fact, it is difficult to say who will hereafter be more honored by posterity, Governor Gardner or Judge Loring.

This is precisely the kind of income offered to Northern men, great enough to overcome their prejudices in favor of Liberty—incense which has turned the heads of many better men than these two worthies, who were never deemed men of mark, till they had done an act peculiarly acceptable to the Slave Interest.

The *Independent* is the title of a new weekly paper at Indiana, Pennsylvania, conducted by James and J. W. Moorhead, father and son. Human Freedom, Education, Temperance, and General Morality, are the objects it seeks mainly to promote. Ability, usefulness, and prosperity, are impressed upon the very appearance of this paper, and our best wishes are with it.

In the Massachusetts Senate, on the 12th, a bill was introduced incorporating Donald McKay, Geo. B. Upton, Enoch Train, B. Hall, and James M. Bole, their associates, successors, &c., as the Boston and European Steamship Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has published a long letter, declining a re-election to Congress, and expressing his strong opposition to the Know-Nothing.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng has become one of the editors of the *Protestant Churchman*.

THE CONFLICT IN KANSAS—THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

The conflict continues in Kansas. The pro-slavery filibusters have resolved that Kansas shall be a slave State, and they stand ready to maintain the resolve by force of arms. The election to fill the vacancies announced by Governor Reeder, takes place on the 22d of this month; the Governor will not be there; and the scenes of the 30th April will doubtless be repeated, if necessary. As it is, only one Anti-Slavery man is returned to the Legislature, MARTIN F. CONWAY, formerly of Baltimore. Even should all the vacancies be filled with Anti-Slavery men, an event not to be expected, the great majority of the body will be pro-slavery, and we know enough of the unscrupulous character of the Party to represent, to know that the first business will be to oust Mr. Conway; for the claim set up is, that the whole power of deciding on the qualifications of the members, although vested by the act organizing the Territory in the Governor, resides in the Legislature.

Mr. Conway received majorities in five districts, but there was a small precinct, about 150 miles distant, on the Santa Fe road, containing not more than twenty settlers, all Missouri pro-slavery men. The Association that planned the invasion of Kansas, directed an armed band of three hundred imported voters to pass by the five districts, where the judges of election were known to be impartial men, and to proceed at once to that district precinct, where, as all the settlers were pro-slavery, the judges appointed were of the same character. Of course, their votes were admitted, and the returns in consequence showed an apparent majority against Conway. Examining them, however, the Governor observed that each voter's name was set down opposite to the candidate voted for, and at once that the voting had been done *en bloc*, and not by ballot, as prescribed by law. He accordingly threw out all the votes thus given, and issued his certificate to Mr. Conway, whose competitor intends to contest the seat.

The main business of the Legislature will be to provide in some way for the recognition of what is called slave property. No doubt, the scheme has been furnished by men skilled in such work, and is already agreed upon. Possibly a decent regard may be paid to appearances, but the thing to be done is, to assure Slaveholders that they may carry their slaves into the Territory without danger from legal process. The Governor may exercise a qualified veto upon any act of the Legislature, so that the pro-slavery party may encounter some difficulty in passing a pro-slavery measure.

Meanwhile, the Propagandists, apprehensive that, after all, however, the steady flow of free-State immigration may sweep away whatever Slave legislation they may initiate in the Territory, seem determined to establish a Reign of Terror, for the double purpose of ejecting the Anti-Slavery men already in Kansas, and preventing the ingress of others. It is charged that they are really organized as Know-Nothing agents, and it is easy to see what facilities for diabolical acts would be secured by a secret, an irresponsible, and bound organization.

On our first page will be found the details of their violent operations. The deposition of the Governor, the demolition of the Parkville Luminary, and the ostracism of Methodist Preachers of the Church North, are followed up by a bloody affray at Fort Leavenworth, the lynching of Mr. Park, and the threat to sweep every Abolitionist, as the advocate of the free-State policy is called, from the Territory of Kansas. The intention is to frighten away immigrants from the East and West, until Missouri shall have had time to establish beyond all doubt or danger the system of Slavery in the Territory.

Kansas is in fact in a state of siege and, suffering from domestic violence. The facts showing this are numerous. The Slave men do not pretend to disguise them; their papers in Missouri parade them before the public as evidence of the prowess and triumph of the Pro-Slavery Party. The President and his Cabinet are fully apprised of all this; they know perfectly well that the Nebraska-Kansas Act, empowering the actual settlers in Kansas to elect their own delegates to Congress, and their own Legislature, has been grossly violated, and have every reason to believe that the armed invaders who committed this deed stand ready to repeat it—nay, that they are regularly organized, with a view to prevent the actual settlers from exercising the rights and enjoying the privileges of the Act. What, then, is their duty? What has the President done repeatedly, on evidence being furnished of a design by lawless men to violate our Neutrality Laws, and invade Cuba? Issued his proclamation, admonishing the evil disposed, declaring the penalties of the Law, announcing his purpose to visit them upon the heads of the law-breakers. Are the rights of the People of Cuba more sacred than those of the People of Kansas? And what did he do, when indications of popular resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act appeared in Boston? Put the military and naval power of the United States at the disposal of the Federal Authorities, to suppress resistance and enforce the Act? Is the Fugitive Slave Act, consecrated by the name of Millard Fillmore, any more sacred than the Nebraska Kansas Act, sanctioned by Franklin Pierce?

By his oath of office, he is bound to "take care that the law be faithfully executed." How can he, without violation of his constitutional obligation and oath, neglect this duty in the case of the People of Kansas? His prompt protection in suppression of the violence that has been manifested, and the vindication of the consequences, should it be repeated, and calling upon all good citizens to uphold the laws, with the presence of a few companies of United States soldiers in the Territory, to protect the settlers in the exercise of their rights, would be sufficient to prevent the bloody conflict which now seems so imminent.

Governor Reeder, we are assured, has not asked for this. He is aware that the President is fully informed of the state of affairs, and, we presume, to leave the decision as to what ought to be done, to his own discretion. He will return to Kansas, taking his family with him, and rely upon such resources for the discharge of his duties as he can command in the Territory. The President, we learn, approves of what he has done, but we apprehend that while Jefferson Davis shall remain at the head of the War Department, the Governor will have to be satisfied with simple approbation. An attempt to enforce the Kansas-Nebraska Act for the security of the actual settlers in Kansas, by the same means which were so readily resorted to in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act for the benefit of the Slaveholders, would probably be met by stern resistance on the part of that Officer, and, if insisted upon, lead to a rupture in the Cabinet. Gen. Pierce was made President by the Slave Interest, and whatever his private sentiments, he dares not offend it.

Shall the lesson, taught by such conduct as this, be lost upon the People of the Free States? Were the President a just man, truly national, not the vassal of a base sectional interest, and had he the courage simply to do his duty, the fearful border conflict, now in progress, would be arrested, violence would cease, the People of Kansas would be able to exercise their rights

without molestation, and the question concerning the character of its institutions would be decided only by themselves. But, the Pro-Slavery Party is bold, reckless, lawless—for it knows its advantages. With Senator Atchison at its head, with the Secretary of War to stand behind it and the Federal Authorities, with the President in bondage to the Slave Interest, what has it to fear?

Shall the lesson, we again ask, be lost upon the People? Will they stupidly, wickedly surrender themselves to the domination of any Party which attempts to ignore the Slavery Question, and help install in the Presidential Chair, in 1856, a man, pledged in any way to the Slave Interest? Will they not rather cast aside all party hands, trample under foot all ordinary questions, and place in the Presidency a man true to the Cause of Freedom, and with the ability and courage to maintain its just claims and interests?

This is the only way to decide peacefully the struggle between Freedom and Slavery. The blood, shed in the attempt to enforce the Fugitive Act in Pennsylvania, the humiliation of Boston, twice subjected to Federal bayonets for resistance to that act, the conflict between Federal usurpation and State Sovereignty, in the slave trials of Cincinnati, the piratical conspiracies to seize Cuba, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the late violent and bloody doings in Kansas, are the legitimate results of the policy of voting for Compromise candidates, as they are styled, for the Presidency.

So long as your Presidents are instruments of the Slave Power, its unceasing diabolism will have free course; no right will be held sacred, no law respected; the country will be in constant danger of bloody local conflicts, tending to faction and civil war. Wreath the Federal Administration from its grasp, and make it the exponent and executor of the views and will of the great majority of the American People, whose interest lies in the extension of the blessings of Liberty, and the Reign of Terror will cease—devotion to Slavery will no longer a passport to honor and office, nor will its advocates venture upon deeds of violence and anarchy.

THE REFUSAL OF GOVERNOR GARDNER TO REMOVE JUDGE LORING.

Governor Gardner has declined to accede to the request of the Legislature for the removal of Judge Loring, for reasons stated in a message sent to the House of Representatives, May 10th.

The first reason is a constitutional one. The power of removing a judge, on address from the Legislature, is conferred in the proviso to art. 1, chap. 3d, of the Constitution of the State, in the following words:

"Provided, nevertheless, that the Governor, with the consent of the Council, may remove them, upon address of both Houses of the Legislature."

The power is conferred in unqualified terms. It is not required that the Legislature or Governor should act from any particular reason. Had the framers of the Constitution intended to specify the cases in which removal, by address, should be effected, they understood the English language, and would have embodied their intention in words. They did not do so, but conferred the power, without qualification, and in terms so clear and unambiguous, that to construe them, so as to add to or take from their obvious meaning, is to set aside the provision itself. Such construction Governor Gardner is hardly going to venture upon, for, as in his opinion, the framers of the Constitution could not have intended to confer this power of removal without limitation, therefore, he interprets the precise limitation which he thinks ought to restrain it, assuming that the provision is applicable "only to those cases where a judge is incapacitated by the providence of God, and having committed no crime, cannot be reached by impeachment"—an assumption which substitutes for the Constitution of the State the opinion of its Governor.

But, admitting that he has the power of removal, ought he to exercise it in the case of Judge Loring? He answers, No, and for these reasons:

He cannot consent to set an example of removing a Judge, on account of a mere difference of opinion with the reigning party. No crime is alleged against that functionary, in office or out, and no intimation is given that he has not satisfactorily performed his duties as Judge of Probate.

If the Judge, as is alleged, has done an act which, without being "over crimes," renders him so obnoxious and objectionable as to make his removal desirable, let the Legislature provide by law hereafter for such cases.

As to the allegation that "he has shocked the popular sentiment of Massachusetts," the duty of a Judge is, not to conform to such sentiment, but to obey his convictions of right.

Suppose, as is charged, he decided erroneously in the case of Burns, his decision was a mistake—does not involve his integrity.

In regard to the accusation that he acted harshly and partially in the case, there is contradictory testimony, and he is entitled to the benefit of a doubt.

"As to the objection that Judge Loring did not act up to the convictions of the people of Massachusetts, concerning the constitutionality of the law he was led to enforce, regard must be had to the constitution of the human mind, and the historical success and position of events touching this enactment."

The Governor then proceeds to trace this "succession and position of events," in relation to the Fugitive Slave Act, for the purpose, if he has any purpose at all, of extenuating the conduct of Judge Loring, and showing that, in recognizing the constitutionality of the Act, and administering it, he had the highest, most imposing authorities on his side.

Such is the reasoning by which Governor Gardner seeks to justify his refusal to remove Judge Loring.

As to his constitutional argument, it does not deserve the notice already bestowed upon it. His argument against the exercise of the power, admitting that he possesses it, will convince the people of Massachusetts, not of the propriety of his decision, but of the general coincidence of his views on the Fugitive Slave Act, with those of Judge Loring. Regarding it in this light, his conduct, although it may fail to satisfy their demands, will appear consistent. He believes that the Fugitive Slave Act is constitutional; and, as we infer from the tone of his argument, that it is not so regarded by the majority of the time, on a farm he owns in Illinois. Mr. Park is the owner of a people who had thus treated him, and who, he says, were not citizens of Parkville, he has left that section of the country, and will probably take up his residence, or at least his office, in Illinois. Mr. Park is the owner of a people who had thus treated him, and who, he says, were not citizens of Parkville, he has left that section of the country, and will probably take up his residence, or at least his office, in Illinois. Mr. Park is the owner of a people who had thus treated him, and who, he says, were not citizens of Parkville, he has left that section of the country, and will probably take up his residence, or at least his office, in Illinois.

legitimacy of the Judge, his conscience, his acting from convictions of right, &c., is mere humbug. Possibly he may believe that the Fugitive Slave Act is wise and humane, and he would not punish him for his belief; but, believing that the act is wrong, unwise, unconstitutional, and inhuman, had he the power, we would not allow a man, holding such a creed, to administer the laws of our State.

Judge Loring has a right to his opinion—the People of Massachusetts, the Legislature, and the Governor, have a right to theirs. If his conscience him, as a United States Commissioner, to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act, he could find no fault with the Legislature and Governor, if their consciences should forbid them to allow him to act as a State Judge. That the Governor dissents from the Legislature on this point, and allows the Judge so to act, shows that he concurs rather with him than with them, in relation to the matter in controversy. He should be mainly enough to state the real reason for his conduct, and not resort to a disingenuous argument in justification of his position.

An open, a resolute course, against any wrong, is the best. Those who believe the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional and odious, should treat it accordingly. The People of Massachusetts so regard it. Let them make its administration odious, so odious, that no man who values his reputation or chances for political preferment within its bounds, will have anything to do with it. Let no man be allowed to hold the office of a State Judge, who will accept an appointment from the Federal Government, binding him, in his judgment, to administer that Act. If he will act as the agent or instrument of Federal Power, in a case where the People of the State solemnly believe it has usurped authority at the expense of State rights, let him look to his employer for his reward, not to them. Let their honors and offices be reserved for those whose views accord with their own on the fundamental principles of civil liberty. We do not advocate anarchy or disunion; but the rights of the States against Federal usurpation. Where this is not so extreme in its nature as to justify armed resistance, still, let it be resisted by a judicious protest, by the withholding of all aid in making it effectual, and by excluding from State preferment any citizen of the State who shall be found aiding or abetting the usurpation.

The principle we urge is not manufactured for present use. It is founded in the real relations of the State Governments to the Federal Government. It implies and guards the Sovereignty of each within its legitimate bounds. It is conservative, acting as a check upon Centralism, and a safeguard of State rights; and it is general, for, used now against an act oppressive on the free States, it may be used as effectually against an act oppressive on the slave States.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The *St. Louis Intelligencer* announces the arrival of G. S. PARK, Esq., at City, on his way to Illinois, where, it is said, he intends to reside. It is denied that he was lynched, after the destruction of his office, as some of the papers reported. It seems that the purpose he announced in the card published on our first page, of remaining in Parkville, has been abandoned. The rowdies who led the voting for the People of Kansas, lately held a meeting, at which they nominated Mr. Atchison for the Presidency, and Senator Toomey for the Vice Presidency! Poor Mr. Toomey! This is worse than being burnt in effigy by his neighbors.

A telegraphic despatch received in St. Louis, the 9th, announces that the mob-meeting at that place, to take measures to enforce the death of Clark, assembled at Fort Leavenworth. A great disposition was evinced to hang McCrea, but the commanding officer at the Fort refused to give him up, and nothing was done.

The same despatch announces that cholera has broken out in the western part of Kansas, and in Kansas City. If this be not a rumor set afloat to check the flow of Eastern immigration, the probability is that some cases of the disease have appeared among the emigrants pursuing the overland route to California.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF THE SLAVERY CRACY.

The world at large has regarded the destruction of the *Luminary*, at Parkville, Missouri, as an outrage; but the Western (Missouri) *Argus*, of April 21st, now places us, assured as we are that it was the publication of an independent paper there that was the outrage! This same paper also makes an editorial call for a mass meeting at Weston on the 28th of April, and says:

"The first battle in Kansas has been fought, and our friends have gained a victory that fully establishes the fact that Kansas is being settled by men of principle, who are determined to stay in the Territory, and by their vigilance and bravery have placed Missouri and the whole South under lasting obligations."

"The first Legislature in Kansas will lay the foundation for purging Kansas, and it becomes the people of Missouri to act on clearing their own borders. Free-Soilers and Abolitionists are not enemies to the people of Kansas; they are friends, and should, and must, be wholly exterminated."

"Honorable warfare with an honorable foe, is our motto; but against the thieves, robbers, and murderers, about whom we are seeking, your record should be *hep*."

"Destroy their papers; hang their editors; travel not in their Territories; have no dealings with them of any kind, and they will cease to be a menace to us, and we can do better without them than they can without us."

"Our Parkville friends have put the ball in motion. Let us keep it moving until the last day of the year. Let us not be driven off, let our editors be driven off or hung, and their whole pack of emissaries hunted up, and shipped off to their brother, Fred Douglass."

MR. GEORGE S. PARK, OF THE PARKVILLE (MO.) "LUMINARY."—The *St. Louis Republican* of the 9th instant says:

"This gentleman called to see us yesterday. The press upon which his paper was issued was destroyed by citizens of Platte county, and Mr. Park was obliged to leave within a given time. Not wishing to incur the resentment of the people who had thus treated him, and who, he says, were not citizens of Parkville, he has left that section of the country, and will probably take up his residence, or at least his office, in Illinois. Mr. Park is the owner of a people who had thus treated him, and who, he says, were not citizens of Parkville, he has left that section of the country, and will probably take up his residence, or at least his office, in Illinois."

The *Republican* adds, that no attempt had been made to Lynch him.

The Grand Know Nothing Council of New York State brought its labors to a close on Friday last week, after a somewhat stormy session. The question of a platform is understood to have been left to the decision of the National Convention of the party, although strong evidence was given that National Union sentiments actuated a large majority of the members of the Council.

Chicago, Illinois, continues its wonderful career of expansion. A recent number of the *Times* says that, since the 1st of May, the number of rents has been twenty-five, seventy-five, and even one hundred per cent.

POLITICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

CONNECTICUT.—A synopsis of the message of the Governor of Connecticut is presented on our fourth page. It will be seen that he recommends submitting to the People of the State an amendment to the Constitution for the extension of the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States, having resided in the State for the time now prescribed by the Constitution, but requiring that every person, before being admitted to the rights of an elector, shall be able to read any article of the Constitution, or any section of the statutes of the State. As such a provision would apply equally to native and foreign born, white and colored, making no distinction between classes, whatever may be thought of its policy, it can hardly be condemned as unjust.

No allusion is made to the general question of Slavery; but, like the rest of the Know-Nothing Government in the free States, it expresses disapprobation of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. There is nothing in his message that would preclude him from cooperating cordially in the support of a "National" Know Nothing for the Presidency.

At a meeting, May 1st, of Council No. 58, Greenwich the Clerk announced that he had received notices from a large number of the members, asking to be dismissed. Their request was complied with, and the remaining members then voted to give up their charter on the 8th of May, when the State Council was to meet. That is the true course for honest men.

NEW JERSEY.—The State Council of the Know-Nothing on the 24th of May adopted, as it is understood, the "National" Compromise platform, and its delegates, says the *New York Herald*, will go to Philadelphia, prepared to elect the Massachusetts heretics from the party.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It would seem that Massachusetts and New Hampshire are the only States in which the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing has secured the ascendency in the Order. The following are the resolutions reported to have been adopted by the State Council of the former:

"Resolved, That while the American party of Massachusetts fully recognizes the right of the States to regulate their own domestic affairs, we claim, and shall under all circumstances, to resist the efforts of the Federal Government from all connection with, and responsibility for, the existence of the sectional institution of Slavery."

"Resolved, That we disavow all attempts to stifle the freedom of discussion and the freedom of action upon all the great moral questions of the age, and will resist any attempt to exclude from our ranks any person, on account of his opinions upon such questions."

The resolutions are quite general, but they do not indicate the terms on which the Know-Nothing party is willing to sustain the National organization. Suppose the National Council take antagonistic ground, what is to be done then?

We hear reports of the growing power of the "Know Somethings," a section of the original Order. A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* says, they constitute now a majority of the Legislature, and the election of Mr. Slack, a bolting Know-Nothing, as Speaker of the State, is their work.

The refusal of Governor Gardner to remove Judge Loring has caused the indignation of this section of the party, which it has placed on the Hanker faction, and weakened the plaudits of the Whig press generally. Some give him credit for great independence; some say, that, foreseeing a split in the Order between the Anti-Slavery men and the Hunkers, he is preparing for a union ultimately between the latter and the Whigs; others will have it, that he is desirous of helping the cause in Virginia, and has an eye to the chances for the next Presidency.

We see in the newspapers the following resolutions, said, upon what authority we know not, to have been adopted by the New Hampshire State Council of Know-Nothing:

"Whereas there appear to exist in the minds of a portion of the community some doubts as to the position of the American party in regard to Slavery, and its extension over new Territories, therefore,

"Resolved, That the American Organization, as constituted and existing in New Hampshire, is not based on one idea alone, but comprehends every principle that will promote the political welfare of a free people."

"Resolved, That we need self, under any circumstances, consent to the admission of Slavery into any portion of the territory embraced in the compact of 1820, and from which it was excluded by the compact agreement of both the Northern and Southern States."

"Resolved, That any attempt to commit the American party of New Hampshire to the advocacy of the interest of Slavery, to ignore the rights of the people, and to place upon us in regard to its evils and encroachments, deserves and shall receive our earnest and unqualified disapprobation."

This is about as strong Anti-Slavery ground as the Whigs of Massachusetts took before the year 1848. We will see whether the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing, now before us, are any more successful than they were, in improving such principles upon a National Organization, in which Slaveholders and Doughfaces have a decided majority.

GEORGIA.—In the Savannah *Republican* of May 7th we find the following:

"It is generally understood that the American party in Georgia assembled in State Council at Macon, Wednesday last. It was ordered that the following resolution, adopted by Council and amended by the President, should be published:

"Resolved, That Slavery and slave institutions are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not sectional, but national; that the right to establish them in the organization of State Governments belongs to the native and naturalized citizens; and that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the Constitution of such State recognizes Slavery."

RHODE ISLAND.—The Know-Nothing have elected the Mayor of Providence by 821 majority; seven of the Aldermen, and twenty-one of the twenty-eight members of the Council. A correspondent informs us that the Know-Nothing also have commenced operations in that State, and soon, he says, they are not now, in the second.

OHIO.—"Old Whig" inquires of the editors of the *leveland (O.) Leader*—"Don't you think there is danger of division, if you run the America movement?" They reply:

"We must and will have an open, uncontested, Republican nomination for Ohio. We make no terms, and will hearken to none, on this point. The Convention which is to meet at Columbus, and to offer to the people of Ohio its man to represent them, must be of them, and for them, and on their action and sentiment all through. Never yet did an American fear the power of American citizens, and we are in secret for justice or humanity, what it would not do in broad sunlight."

That is manly, honest, and to the point. Stick to it.

The Portage County (O.) Democrat, who

editors have sustained the Know-Nothing Order, in reply to a paragraph in the *Era*, expressing a hope that that journal would be no party to a plot for packing the Republican Convention to meet in July, at Columbus, says:

"We are opposed to the packing of Conventions. We would have the transactions of the Convention free, open, fair, and untrammelled by any outside associational influences."

ACTING TOGETHER.—Our friend of the *Independent* (N. H.) Democrat must not misapprehend our position. With the Know-Nothing, Whig, Democrat, Neutral, we would co-operate, as individuals. Even now, we are willing to see a general Fusion of the People on Anti-Slavery issues, without distinction of party. But, we protest against co-operating with the Know-Nothing, as a party, giving the Order itself aid and countenance, and securing to its successes which are inevitably to be used for building up another National Pro-Slavery Party on the ruins of the old Whig organization.

"Were the dangers to liberty less imminent," says the *Democrat*, "we might join our friends in the *Era* in a crusade against Know-Nothingism. But, as things now stand, we feel very much like postponing that diversion, and accepting the aid of every man and every organization that will strike a blow at the common enemy."

This is just as if the *Democrat* in 1848 and 1852, had said, "Were the dangers to liberty less imminent, we might join our friends in the *Era* in a crusade against the Whig and Democratic Parties; but, as things now stand, we feel very much like postponing that diversion." Aye, and had you done so, you would have struck no blow at Slavery—for these Parties were its bulwark, just as the National Know-Nothing Party is now.

It is possible that so veteran an editor as our friend, has overlooked the fact that the fifteen State Councils of the South, and the State Councils of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are pro-slavery, thus securing an absolute majority in the National Convention, while it can hardly be doubted that in Indiana, if not Ohio, they will assume the same character? What has come over our friends, to imagine that a moiety of one hundred and fifty thousand Independent Democratic voters, on entering into a Secret Order, embracing a million of voters, would be able to determine its creed and policy on the Slavery Question?

DELEGATE FROM OREGON.—One of our subscribers in Oregon writes: